

4-29-2018

## 21 Erzincan - Deportations and Genocide

Krikor Guerguerian

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7

Propaganda Sheet



Քաղաքացի Տաթևգիտ

հիմնադրանքի շարժումը 1941

հ. 33-39 խմբագրության Մարտի 2-ին

հ. 252 հոգևոր

հիմ. կրթության հիմնական

հիմնական հիմնական

Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ

հ. 9 -- "Ուղի է պատմության շարժումը Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ  
35 և խմբագրության հիմնական հիմնական 5 շաբաթ  
Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ.  
և խմբագրության հիմնական հիմնական 5 շաբաթ

հ. 22 -- "Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ.  
37 խմբագրության հիմնական հիմնական 5 շաբաթ  
Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ.  
և խմբագրության հիմնական հիմնական 5 շաբաթ

հ. 1926 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ.  
33 Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ.

Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ.

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Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ.

և Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ. Գրություն 11/11/1940 թ.

Թղթաբանական Տարգմանություն

Ա. Բ. Աղաբաբյանի հրատարակած 1933

(Դրոշմի Գրքի Գրքի)

Զ 131-143

«Օրհնագրության և վարչական կառուցման»

Երկրորդ Գրքի-Վերջին

Զ 131

աղաբաբյան (1932)

... Դրոշմի Գրքի Գրքի, օրհնագրության և վարչական կառուցման արդյունքների մեկնաբանություն.

Զ 132

Կարգադրություն. — Դրոշմի Գրքի Գրքի 12 2 2 8 համար  
արդյունքների 18 փետր. 1932-ի հրատարակման և այլ  
ՕՐԾ Դրոշմի Գրքի Գրքի «Երկրորդ» հրատարակման  
համարներ

1- 150 հրատարակման արդյունքների և արդյունքների,

2- Դրոշմի Գրքի Գրքի Գրքի Գրքի,

3- Կարգադրություն Գրքի Գրքի և

Աղաբաբյանի Գրքի, այլ Դրոշմի Գրքի, արդյունքների  
Դրոշմի Գրքի Գրքի Գրքի Գրքի Գրքի և,  
Կարգադրություն Գրքի Գրքի Գրքի;



- 1- երկրի անդամներ շատերն օրեր երկրի շաշոշ,
- 2- օսմանը անդամները իրենք,
- 3- երեւելի օրեր երկրի շաշոշ-ից 5 րոպե  
ձեռք թողնելու անհրաժեշտ է, չարաչարանք,  
հարմարութեան փոփոխութիւնը իսկ անդամներ շաշոշ  
այդ քաղաքացիները,
- 4- յայտնիները պարտաւորով և խաւաւանք  
փոխելով, ձեռք հարմարութեան պէտք չկա-  
յալը. իսկ, քանի որ իրենք իրենց անհրաժեշտութեան  
անհրաժեշտութեան շաշոշ. ռոմբութեան պէտք  
չկա:

Անհիմն և քաղաքացիներ. ահա ինչպիսի խաւաւանք-  
ութեան և հարմարութեան անհրաժեշտ օրեր  
երկրի շաշոշ և թող ինչպիսիք ինչպիսիք  
էն ինչպիսիք-ընդհանուր, հրաւիր ժողովուրդ:

62 132

- 2- շաշոշ 1340 (1924) և 7 հայ. 1930 թուական երկրի-  
ութեան քաղաքացիները շաշոշ-ը:

62134 = Գորակ մարտությունից իմա աշխատ  
 Գլխի մասնակցությամբ օրհանար իմ  
 (ժող. արժանի համար - Երբ 12 07.1931 թ.1871.)

62134 = արհեստագործական (թվեր) արշա-Երբ Զարկ  
 ինքնաշարժիչի (retroactive) (2 քաղաք  
 1932 թ. 1991):

62134- = Օրա հիմնարկները - այսինքն օրա երկր  
 ինքնաշարժիչի ֆունկցիոնալ ֆունկցիոնալ  
 միջոցները:

Անհատ, ֆունկցիոնալ ֆունկցիոնալ  
 հիմնարկներ (24), 1932)





62 142 = . Կարսի և Կոնստանդնուպոլսի շրջաններում  
 յուրիշ Բոթոթուկ 9 շնչ. 926 Թուրքական  
 սխալով իմ արևմտե իշխան, երկրի ժողով  
 հայրենի հարկ խոստովանողություն  
 ձևաբանության մեջ զայտեր, Գնդ թրքականության  
 սրբա մեծության կրթության փոխադրել (8/8/932):

62 142 = իմ ժողով զայտեր խոստովանողության կրթության փոխադրել:

[որոշ]

62 143 = 1- Կնոսի 1331 (1915) և, չորսանիս-թան իշխան  
 արևմտի-կողմ, ցեղականության փոխադրելու երև,  
 աշխարհիկության զայտեր չի գրան-ի:

62 143 = 2- Կնոսի որ արևմտի-թան փոխադրելու  
 զայտերուն արևմտի-թան փոխադրելու երև, մանկ  
 խոստովանողության երև կրթության, խոստովանողության  
 փոխադրելու կրթության մեջ մեծ զայտեր  
 կրթության մեծության փոխադրել. (\*):

62 143 (x) 15 Կնոսի 1339 (1923) Թուրքական օրենքի 64  
 յոթանասեր իմ Կնոսի-մեծ լեզվ իշխան,  
 փոխադրել, մանկության կրթության, մանկության փոխադրել  
 1 և 2 և յոթանասեր չի կրթության օրենք  
 (24 Կնոսի 1339 (1923) Թուրքական կրթության):



6  
62143 = 3 - Կհոնիք որ՝ քարտէր-ժողովը իմաստ է, և  
գոյտը-ը այ չն-ն-ար 1336 (1920) թ-ւեր  
արձեւեղի գործարար-ժողովը որ-ն է իր  
14 Կհր. 1338 (1922) ղեկավար թ-ւեր, համա-  
գործող-ը քաղաքի շրջանի արտաքին  
գեներալի իր հարաբերակցութեամբ, այս  
գոյտը չի իրար-ը և համաձայնեցրեց իր  
փոխադր-ը:

Չիշտ 14 Կհր. 1922 թ. վերջ, երբ համաձայն-  
եց քաղաքի, և իսկ այս թ-ւերը  
գեներալ իր արտաքին, այս արտաքին  
աշխատ գոյտը արտաքին ղեկավար-ը իր փոխադր-ը:

62143 = 4 - Կհոնիք որ՝ քարտէր-ժողովը իմաստ է,  
և անոնց գոյտը համաձայնեցրեց փոխադր-ը  
շրջանի անոնց այ չի իրար, այս քաղաք  
միջոց գոյտը, վերջի գործարար-ժողովը որ-ն  
13 Կհր. 1931 (1915) թ-ւեր հարաբերակցութեամբ  
արտաքին հարաբերակցութեամբ գոյտը իր փո-  
խադր-ը (Եւ. Գործ, 15 Կհր. 1338 (1922)  
հարաբերակցութեամբ և 21 Կհր. 1339 (1923) Թուրքի  
գոյտը-ը արտաքին հարաբերակցութեամբ):

62143 = կառուցվածքային արժեքներով կախուս և կախ  
 ունի երկրի երկրաբանական աշխարհի գոտի "Արմ  
 Գոյ" չի ընդունուի:

Վանաձորում, Լոյսի գոյություն ունի  
 մեծ խոշոր հողեր վաճառում են թուրքեր  
 Վերջ գալիս աշխարհի կրիտ չի գրանցվում,  
 երբ գրանցվում է կախ և չի ընդունուի (Գործ.  
 խորհրդի որոշումներ = 18-1-1341 (1925) և  
 5-2-1341 (1925):

Լ. Ռ. Ֆիլ Գոյ-Սթան









2

15 րէ և 339 անգիւ 24 րէ քաղաքի զարգացման  
նշանակաւ հետեւեալ և 339 հոգի. 21 րէ շրջա-  
հանգումը կոմս շրջանում նմանաբար ընդ 20

(~~Հայաստանի Երկրագործական Կոմիտէ 1929, էջ 281~~)

(Զեյնե Երան, քաղ. Բ. Կոմ. 13, էջ 1)

1915C  
62282

(3)

խաղաղ զրաւեցեաց հ'օսե

1923

« փոխադրուողքեւ և 339 անդամ 15 օրեփե 6 րդ  
օրուան թէ իշխանաւ մէջեւ իրէր յիշում  
Թուական 30 օր անաւ թէ' մէջում և թէ փոխադրու-  
ողքեւ իւր օրեք հիշումս պայտանդութեւ Թուական  
Գաւառիս եւ: Երբեք թէ իրէր յիշում Թուական  
Եւ իշխան պայտանդութեւ Թուական 30 օր անաւ  
Թուական և փոխադրուողքեւ անաւ Թուական  
Թուական Թուական Թուական Թուական (62283)  
Աւանդ, յիշում Թուական փոխադրուողքեւ  
փոխադրուողքեւ Թուական 30 օր անաւ եւ:

« Ուրիշ անաւ Թուական փոխադրուողքեւ Թուական  
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(Թուական Թուական, Թուական Թուական 18, 62281)

Verchin Low, June 21, 1924, from Ahent of  
Smyrna,

Ahent published circulars issued by Ankara  
authorities.

1- "The Armenians who reside now in Turkey,  
and those Armenians who returned in ac-  
cordance of ~~provisions contained~~ with the  
deadline provided by the Law of Jan. 8, 1920  
and whose ~~seize~~ possessions were restored  
to them, may hereafter be owner of their possessions.

2- "According to the ~~decre~~ decision made by  
the Council of Commissaries on 13 March 1924  
individuals who disappeared, who obtained  
a procurator ~~from~~ public Notary concerning the sale  
legalized by one month prior to their departure  
and purchase of their fixed properties,  
have to achieve formalities of "Ferah" ~~in the~~ according to law.

Morgan

370

366

365





1950

5)

ՅՆ 284-5

1925 ի Եղեգնիսի ամսագրի <sup>ի զօրն</sup> և ի իր  
հարկ. հանդիշտի օրերի 207 յոյնիսի ի  
հուն-մոս . հաւ մն հաւ

և ոչ-փոխանակի <sup>(1)</sup> Բարսիսի հանդիշտի  
ժամերի ժամ ամիսը աշար Դսիս, հաւ  
հաւ-ն-եփոյնի ու ցարանդանիսիսիսիս,  
Իրիս Դրեւիս հաւիսիսիս (հաւիսիսիս)  
Եւ հաւիսիս <sup>հաւիսիս</sup> <sup>հաւիսիս</sup> Դսիսիսիս իս փոխանակիս

(Լ. Բարսիսիս, Բարսիսիսիսիսիսիս  
օրերիս, 1927-1928, Լեզ. Տարիսիս  
Ե. Դսիս, Դսիս, 1929, ՅՆ 280)

(1) Բարսիսիսիսիսիս





The law published on April 15, 1923, by Nat. Assembly, changed certain Articles of the Law published Sept. 13/26, 1915 concerning the Ab. Goods. 1

The Nat. Assembly published long instructions on May 1923 concerning the application of the Articles contained in the law of April 15, 1923.

Articles of Law, March 24, 1923,

" " " April 25, 1923,

" " " May 26, 1923, defined the guidance in the administration of Abandoned Goods.

April 9, 1925, The official Journal in Consule published two important decrees.

Lausanne Treaty was ratified by the Govt of Ankara on Sept. 5, 1923.

The ~~owners~~ possessions of a property of those who have gone or <sup>are</sup> absented after Sept. 5, 1923, remain inviolable. (p 319)

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1 - "Untartzag Daretzouytz", Extensive Almanac, Consule 1927, "General view on the new laws of Turkey" by Loutfik Kouyoumjian, pp. 313 - 322, especially pp. 318-320, Abandoned Goods.

The administrative authorities consider as  
"abandoned goods" all ~~the~~ possessions and  
property of those who are not presently living  
in Turkey, according to the provisions of the  
Article 6, of the provisional law of 13/26, Sept. 1915,  
amended by within the law of April 15, 1923. (p. 319)

The Republican Port of Ankara published a  
decree on May 2, 1925, According to <sup>the dispositions of</sup> this decree  
the possessions & property of those who left  
the country by authorization of the Port, will not  
be considered as ab. goods. The same decree  
also lifted the interdictions ~~but~~ freezing the  
deposits of those who left the country ~~with~~  
provided with an authorization of the Port. (p. 319)

On January 25, 1925, the administration  
of the ~~ab. goods~~ property belonging to Greek Nationals  
was entrusted to the Administration of Ab. Goods.

On March 8, 1926 instructions were given to  
perceive the rent of Ab. property according to  
the provisions <sup>financial</sup> of law. (p. 319)

1928

3

A draft of provisional law, a decree was published and came into force on August 5, 1926, concerning the ab. goods,

According to the provisions of this decree containing four articles, no more any property could ~~not~~ be considered as ab. goods after Aug. 6, 1926.

If, prior to that date, the Govt had <sup>officially</sup> been aware [of the existence of such property], the formalities [of liquidation] shall continue, i.e. in this case, the property must be seized as being ab. goods. (p. 333)

According to verdicts delivered by tribunals after the publication of this decree (i.e. 5. Aug. 1926), "the question whether the Govt was officially aware, begins by the date when property is handed over [to the State Treasury] [VAZI yed], if does not so, a simple information [ihbar] brought to the Govt (p. 334)

"Untartzag Daretzouy+z", 1928, pp 328-334

"The modern laws of Turkish Republic"

by Lutfik Kouyoumjian



4

could not serve as a proof to seize the property as an ab. good.

According to the same decree, the property of a citizen inhabitant at Conople, the property being in Conople or outside, could not be seized as an ab. good, ~~the~~ <sup>but</sup> the fact that the owner in question is born in Conople, ~~inhabit~~ lived in Conople, and registered there by the census, and has never been absent from Conople. (p 334)

Properties belonging to Armenian National institutions but registered in the name of individuals, were previously subject to seizure, especially, <sup>by</sup> the authority of "cadastro", ~~no partial investigations, held~~ and the formalities of "Tashih Kayd" being incomplete, people were worry. (p 334)

But, thanks to the recours official or inofficial, to documents establishing that these properties were belonging to Armenian national institutions, the above mentioned properties remained as belonging to Armenian National institutions (only in Conople). (p 334)

"Tashih Kayd"

In reply to requests made to the authorities, <sup>of</sup>  
of "Cadastru" and "Zvkaf Department", a state-  
ment was made that <sup>such</sup> properties in Consple  
belonging to American benevolent institution  
could not be seized <sup>as</sup> being "Mahkul",  
and concerning this matter, no formalities  
must be made until new order. (1334)

1929

6

Ab. Goods (p 280)

A - " The laws of Sept. 13, 1915 and the law modified on April 15, 1923, as well as instructions published in accordance with the provisions of Lausanne Treaty, concerning the Abandoned Goods, debts and Credits of persons transported to other places (localities), being written only for abandoned immovable <sup>properties</sup> ~~possessions~~, provide nothing ~~concern~~ relative to a movable possessions; therefore, decision was made to do not encroach upon the deposits in banks belonging to persons (who should not be exchanged (not exchangeable), Consequently, after Lausanne Treaty, ~~such persons~~ the State Treasury could no more prosecute these persons, ever for their immovable property (This being the decision of the State

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Almanac 1929, pp 275-281



7

Council of Commissaries dated Oct. 24, 1927). (p. 280)

B - The ab. goods of persons lost or disappeared<sup>1)</sup>, made available to [Moslem] refugees, may be restored to their owners or heirs by a decision of the Court.

In ~~such~~<sup>this</sup> event, such property <sup>sh</sup>ould not be restituted to its owner as in its actual ~~situat~~ conditions, but the property shall be appraised and according to appraisal only the amount shall be paid to the owner. (This being the third paragraph of instructions delivered on June 13, 1926 by the Council of Commissaries).

C - The law No 1331 containing 12 Articles was published on May 30, 1928, concerning the delivery of deeds (Tapu) relative to immovable property granted to Moslem refugees in accordance

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1) Lost - died during deportation through massacre or starvation

with the provisions of law, as these refugees are ~~not subject to be~~ or are not subject to be exchanged.

In Article 7 of this law dated "Sept. 13, 1915 and April 15, 1923", ab. goods seized in accordance with the provisions of law relative to Ab. goods and immovable properties, seized and delivered to individuals [Moslem refugees] to be exchanged, or ab. immovable properties registered in the name of State Treasury, shall not be restituted to their owners to be established by judicial decision, but shall be appraised and only the amount established by appraisal shall be paid by the State Treasury according to provisions of law published April 15, 1925" it is said.

Therefore, properties seized by the Administration of Ab. Goods to be turned over to individuals subject to be exchanged

and which are based on deeds, should, according to the provisions of the present law, not be delivered to their owners, as they are in actual conditions, but only amounts <sup>all</sup> ~~should~~ be paid there according to appraisal.

- D. During the period of 1928-1929, a paragraph of the Article 23, concerning the Balance General (müvazene-i Umumiye) has come into force; according to the provision of this paragraph "all abandoned goods of moral institutions not to be exchanged, with all debts and credits, rights and duties, shall be transferred to the Special Administration [Idare-i Hususiye) of the local governments where the Abandoned Goods are respectively located" (p 280)

On this base, authorities in Consple began to transfer to the Special Administration of the local governments the properties of Churches ~~wh~~ located therein. This being a result of an erroneous interpretation of law.

There can't be abandoned goods in Consule belonging to Armenian National Institutions, because the general administration of moral institutions legally recognized by the Govt of Ankara are located in Consule. It was announced officially March 1928 that the properties belonging to Armenian National institutions have to remain inviolable.

The instruction concerning the application of the paragraph in Art. 23, it is stated that immovable properties could not be transferred to the provincial Govt<sup>s</sup> as they belong to a community or a charitable institutions and are registered in a second name (NAME Mülteharla) and are not "tashiki kayd" ... (287)



Int. Doc - 1930 - pp. <sup>6</sup>~~57~~-79  
The Modern Laws No. 78  
of Republican Turkey  
1928-1929

No change or modification were brought this year (1928-1929) to the law and instructions concerning Ab. goods,

Consequently, the laws previously published Sept 13/26, 1915 & April 15, 1923, are in force and effective to day.

According the provisions of these laws ~~individuals who~~ all possessions & properties of those individuals who left the country in any way, are considered as Ab. Goods.

According to this however, the properties seized or to be seized by the Administration of the Ab. Goods, should not be restored to their owners as they are, by, only the amount according to appraisal, made in 1915 shall be paid, & in accordance with the decision of State Council.

All objections of property owners are rejected by courts, because only ~~the~~ "State Council" has power to make decision.   
is qualified

This provision as well as laws published during 1915-1923, being related to individuals, ~~could~~ cannot be applied to properties belonging to Am. Nat. institutions.   
over

concerning the Gen. Balance 1926 administration of

According to provisions of the paragraph  
"V" of Art. 26, the national properties  
are entrusted to the "Special Administration".

(Made - L. Hususi)  
It is natural that the ab. goods belonging to  
Moral persons or institutions which no  
more exist, shall be transferred to State  
Treasury.

However, this interpretation of law, having been  
related with laws & instructions of 1915 to 1923 and last year (May 28, 1928)  
does not concern the property of  
"Vakıf" or moral institutions.  
Americans as well Greeks are not  
subject of exchange, and in this respect  
American Community keeps its maintained  
in its existence in some city cities, especially  
in Coruh and Erzurum environments, <sup>also</sup> their  
possessions & properties of their institutions should not be  
affected by the provisions of the Art. 26  
of Gen. Balance Sheet. (p. 79)

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Mustafa Bey, Acting Governor-General of Diarbekir,  
~~despatched~~ <sup>early</sup> <sup>07</sup> in Nov. 18, 1918, nine decoded  
telegrams, preserved in the archives of the Governorate  
concerning the exile of the Armenians to Der-Zor, <sup>explaining</sup> and how that  
Ali Suad Bey, Mutesarif of Der-Zor was <sup>giving</sup> protecting <sup>on</sup> Armenians  
<sup>rather than having them</sup> instead of massacring them.

Government of Diarbekir  
Recording Secretary's Office  
Secretariat

No-263

~~Very~~ confidential

Decipher: President, ~~of the~~ Inquiry Commission  
at the Public Security Office  
Constantinople.

Supplement to the telegram dated December 1918.

I herewith enclose nine ~~pieces of~~ decoded telegrams  
~~in their original form~~ from among the documents concerning  
the exile of the Armenians to Der-Zor.

The first decoded telegram begins with the words  
"The Mutesarif of Der-Zor leaving <sup>aside</sup> <sup>every obligation</sup> beside all his occupations,  
<sup>inquires</sup> asks about the Armenians' convoys, <sup>the</sup> orders <sup>to</sup> arrest these  
spahis on camels, who have escorted the convoys" etc.

The second ~~decoded~~ telegrams begins with the following  
words <sup>By reason of</sup> "The fact that <sup>was provided</sup> to have protected Armenian families  
even in confidential communications of the state", etc.

The fourth decoded telegram starts with the following words": <sup>[Seeking?]</sup> The benevolence of the Mutesarif, in regard to Armenians".

We submit these paragraphs <sup>for</sup> to your serious consideration.

December 18, 1918.

The Acting Vali, of Diarbekir:

Mustafa

## Copy of examination

Q - What is your name? What is your actual function? What is your Profession?

A - My name is Fadel. I was Governor of the district of Garb; Actually I am a professor teaching history and geography in the School of Sultani and acting director of the School Sultaniye at Diarbekir.

Q - Do you swear to tell the truth before the Commission of Inquiry at Constantinople concerning the massacre of the ~~wealthy~~ Armenians during the office of Governor Reshid Bey's <sup>term of</sup> as well as the reasons why of your resignation from your office as Governor?

A - I swear before God to tell the truth in all that ~~of what~~ I will say and write.

Q - Will you give your testimony?

A - Your Honor, I was the Mudir of the district of Garb and during my <sup>term of</sup> office armies were going to the front in order to supply food and provisions to the army corps. Reshid Bey, Vali of (Diarbekir) sent me to the garnison in the district of Habashi. One day when I was in Habashi, I saw that carriages were



passing by  
going escorted by the Circassian  
gendarmes of Vali Reshid Bey ~~under~~  
the command of <sup>whom</sup> an officer called  
Haroun Efendi that I did not  
recognize, and I learned that the  
Armenian families in those carriages  
were being deported to Aleppo.  
After two hours and at a distance  
of one hour and a half of walking  
from Habashi, I heard <sup>the</sup> gun shots.  
I went towards the direction <sup>from</sup> where the sounds of  
gun shots were coming. ~~from~~ And I  
saw the carriages one behind the  
other, on the road. A few minutes later  
after I saw <sup>bundles</sup> (packages) in the hands  
of Haroun Efendi as well as in  
the hands of Shaban Chavush, aide  
de camp of the Vali and his  
companions. And I saw the <sup>bundles</sup> packages, ~~one~~  
~~filled with~~ <sup>rugs</sup> carpets and rugs. I asked  
them where they were <sup>taking</sup> ~~bringing~~ those  
carpets and other articles, Haroun  
Efendi, Shaban Chavush and fellow-  
brigands replied, "This is not your  
business, they will be brought to the  
government [of (Diarbekir)]". Because

Compensation for Vali?  
or  
Shaban Chavush?

Carpets or  
Rugs -  
there is a difference

Since <sup>have</sup> I told them, as you came here  
 in my county, ~~of~~ Habashi, and I <sup>have</sup> ~~said~~  
 you and these things, I <sup>must</sup> ~~have~~ to  
 know whether the govt is or is not  
 aware, <sup>[advise govt]</sup> you <sup>must</sup> ~~have~~ to make an inventory  
 of all these packages <sup>etc</sup> and seal  
 them, and then deliver <sup>them</sup> to the govt.  
 Haroun Rfendi and his companions  
 threatened me <sup>expressing</sup> showing their ma-  
 chine-guns. I returned to Habashi  
 accompanied by my body-guard  
 Hussein. I <sup>conducted</sup> ~~made~~ an inquiry and  
 learned that Haroun Rfendi and  
~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Circassian Gendarmes ~~had~~ <sup>had</sup>  
~~where they had to transport~~ <sup>on their way to</sup>  
 Sersink Khan ~~when they had~~  
~~spent a night at Habashi.~~  
 In order to <sup>ascertain</sup> ~~be sure~~ whether <sup>the</sup>  
 govt was <sup>was</sup> ~~or not~~ aware of this  
 matter, I immediately went to  
 Diarbekir, and ~~received~~ <sup>paid</sup> a visit  
 to Vali Reshid Bey and told  
 him that Haroun Rfendi and  
 Shabane Chavush and <sup>his</sup> companions  
 had transported the (packages)  
 and other objects to the government

of Diarbekir. The Governor General was <sup>so</sup> very angry and furiously that he would ~~have~~ <sup>He said</sup> ~~attacked~~ <sup>you</sup> me. <sup>He said</sup> <sup>you</sup> are impertinent, devoid of patriotic zeal, he said, I know <sup>very</sup> well what I am doing, I will kill you >>> In <sup>response</sup> <sup>time</sup> <sup>to</sup> ~~that~~, I made him understand that I <sup>only</sup> came to see him and <sup>to</sup> inform of <sup>what was</sup> the <sup>real</sup> <sup>situation</sup> <sup>place</sup>, which was <sup>not</sup> impudence and <sup>not</sup> a lack of patriotism. — "Get out, he told me, I will beat you to death", while saying this, he pushed the button to call a policeman and a gendarme, who ~~escorted~~ <sup>took</sup> me out. <sup>Then</sup> I understood that he had organized himself all these things for his own interests. Also, on the same day, after two hours later, Bedri Bey, <sup>Secretary</sup> ~~of~~ the Vali, called me <sup>to</sup> visit him. He sent me to carry out orders concerning the "Abandoned Goods" <sup>from</sup> the district as well as those of Kara Bahchi, at a distance of at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  five hours, from the boundaries of my district, among

the Izolan tribes. Among the orders he gave to me was the ~~order~~ <sup>order</sup> of the deportation ~~for~~ <sup>off</sup> Cheltuk. In order to get to this district, ~~and enlist the aid~~ <sup>to get help</sup> of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> gendarmes, ~~to~~ I went to the gendarmerie station, & met with the Commander Rushdi Bey, one of the aides-de-camp of Reshid Bey, <sup>the</sup> Under-Portest that the gendarmes of my acquaintance were in charge, and who used to accompany me generally, he called while I was at the station some other people, civilians, and gend in gendarme uniform, and he began to speak to them in <sup>the</sup> Circassian language which I could not understand, but <sup>however</sup> I understood that these people, civilians <sup>official</sup> but in uniform were looking at <sup>my body</sup> ~~me~~ <sup>from</sup> ~~since~~ my head to my feet.

I requested to be <sup>the</sup> accompanied <sup>ment</sup> by one of the gendarmes ~~off~~ <sup>the</sup> Karakol of Habashi. <sup>the</sup> Next day I sent back my servant, <sup>that</sup> but I learned that ~~in the gendarme station of Habashi~~

where?



the gendarmes <sup>in the station</sup> were changed and replaced <sup>by</sup> others. This fact <sup>made</sup> me more suspicious. Just at night <sup>fall</sup> a gendarme arrived. He was <sup>on</sup> horseback, sweating, <sup>both</sup> he and his horse. He was a Circassian gendarme cavalryman and told me that he was under my orders. I had never seen him before. I would not have under my orders a gendarme which I had never seen <sup>before</sup> and this added to my suspicions. I told him to go to the Center to get a charge or service; "Very well," he said, and he left. But about one o'clock <sup>in the morning</sup> at night I saw the same gendarme coming towards me. He was armed with a revolver and a gun. I threatened him and gave him orders to leave me alone <sup>at once</sup> immediately.

At that time I began to have more and more suspicions that the sergeant and the gendarmes were hiding some secret. I got more and more suspicious. I escaped finally accompanied by two plowmen <sup>from</sup> my farm on horseback and

~~found~~  
 got refuge in the city of Diarbekir  
 because a gendarme ~~of~~ <sup>from</sup> Habashi who  
 was loyal to me, prevented me ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup>  
 taking all precautions. I was conse-  
 quently obliged to escape from Haba-  
 shi <sup>under cover of night</sup> at night about 3 or 4 o'clock.

Reshid Bey was giving <sup>in the morning</sup> ~~most~~  
 severe orders concerning the liquida-  
 tion of the "Abandoned Goods" in  
 Kara Bahche, and supplies for  
 the Armenian deportees.

I <sup>believed</sup> felt that my life was in danger.  
 They did not accept my excuses.  
 I did not get ~~leave~~ <sup>out</sup> from my  
 home <sup>for</sup> ~~during~~ about 15 days.  
 I was obliged to resign from  
 my office. After my resignation  
 I learned that the Armenians of  
 Habashi <sup>had been</sup> were exiled and that Emis  
 Efendi, a Circassian, replaced me  
 in my <sup>post</sup> office in the district of Jarb.

This is my testimony.

December 16, 1918.

I confirm my testimony with my (handwriting)  
 and my signature

Acting Director of the School Sultani.

Fadel.

December 16, 1918,

Acting Vali of Diarbekir,

Mustafa Nadir.

1

Minutes of <sup>the</sup> sessions  
of the Court Martial

~~constituted~~ assembled by decision dated <sup>28</sup> March 8, 1919

in accordance with the will  
of his Majesty the King.

President: Mustafa Nazim Pasha

Members: Zeki Pasha, general of Brigade,

Mustafa " " " "

Ali Nazim Pasha, " "

Colonel Refik Ferdi Bey.

Brigadier General?  
General of the  
Brigade?

Trial relative to the  
deportation of <sup>prominent</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>of</sup> Buyukdere

Names of defendants who are present,

Kerim Bey, former <sup>Police</sup> Commissioner of Buyukdere,

Refik Bey Laz Jhal Efendi, governor,  
of Buyukdere, Refik Bey, native of

Salonika, <sup>well distinguished</sup> ~~notable~~ <sup>of the</sup> ~~from~~ locality, and

Hafiz Mahmut Efendi.

Abdulkerim Efendi, former Police Commissioner  
of Buyukdere, Refik Bey, Merchant, native of  
Salonika, Jhal Efendi, native of Rize and  
Hafiz Mahmut Efendi are accused of,

having shortened the delay granted by the govt,  
for the deportation of non-Moslem elements <sup>(Armenian Population)</sup>  
of ~~the~~ Buyukdere area (region); and, ~~in~~ <sup>for</sup> order to  
assure their ~~own~~ <sup>personal and material</sup> interests, and thus, of having  
forced the deportees to ~~abandon~~ leave <sup>behind</sup> (beyond)  
their furniture and other objects, as they were  
of having pillaged and hoarded the  
"abandoned goods", of having robbed  
and appropriated hidden articles,  
us by using special <sup>Armenian</sup> instruments,

At the end of <sup>the</sup> debate, <sup>from both sides, &</sup> after having heard the claims and statements, as well as defenses of both parties, after having read and examined all the documents of in the files, all the minutes of the Court, <sup>and</sup> deepened the question we have deliberated upon <sup>all the essential matters.</sup> what was necessary.

As for Abdulkerim Bey and Refik Bey, whose names are registered in with the other accused persons, we did not find ~~any~~ <sup>no</sup> ~~substantial~~ <sup>or</sup> indication, persuasive, ~~proving~~ that they had pillaged and/or hoarded the ~~above~~ <sup>above mentioned</sup> ~~mentioned~~ possessions, or ~~stolen~~ <sup>stolen</sup> hidden objects.

However, ~~aforsaid~~ <sup>the said</sup> Al Sulkerim Bey, despite ~~the fact that~~ <sup>that</sup> had a sacred duty and primary ~~obligation~~ <sup>obligation</sup> to obey and act in accordance with ~~Islamic~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~sublime~~ <sup>modern</sup> ~~commandments~~ <sup>commandments</sup> and established ~~ottoman~~ <sup>ottoman</sup> laws, and to protect the life and honor of all elements ~~without~~ <sup>the Republic</sup> any distinction, to preserve their possessions, to maintain <sup>their</sup> public rights against all kind of danger and prejudices, ~~had not taken~~ <sup>did</sup> ~~adequate~~ <sup>adequate</sup> ~~serious~~ <sup>serious</sup> measures, in order to protect efficiently the possessions and property belonging to the persons, deported and those transferred <sup>to other places</sup>, because of the State of war and necessity explained by the military authorities. Consequently, he has ~~neglected~~ <sup>neglected</sup> ~~without~~ <sup>without</sup> sufficient reasons, has accomplished his duty, badly. He has been <sup>fully</sup> responsible for ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~loss~~ <sup>loss</sup> of the ~~aforsaid~~ <sup>aforsaid</sup> persons ~~be~~ <sup>belonging</sup> ~~lost~~ <sup>lost</sup>, or ~~spoiled~~ <sup>spoiled</sup> and their property ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> ~~damaged~~ <sup>damaged</sup>.

As to Refik Bey, ~~he~~ <sup>he</sup> ~~acted alone~~ <sup>acted alone</sup> ~~without~~ <sup>without</sup> ~~obtaining~~ <sup>obtaining</sup> any authorization from the ottoman government,

(4)

but ~~accomplished certain acts~~, by ~~maintaining~~ <sup>sticking</sup> with arrogance ~~his~~ <sup>a close personal</sup> relationships with high ranking State Officials, he ~~certainly~~ <sup>arrogantly</sup> accomplished which ~~fell within the realm of~~ <sup>permeated</sup> to the civil and military authorities. Thus, it has been established ~~that~~ by <sup>the</sup> testimonies of witnesses that he has been the cause of wasting the possessions of aforesaid persons. This has been established (also) by other testimonies, heard by the Court and this is our conviction. As the request made by the Prosecutor's ~~to acquit him~~ <sup>to acquit him</sup> and the counsels' speeches ~~charged~~ <sup>charged</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>worthy</sup> to be taken ~~into~~ consideration, the Court has decided;

Abedul Kerim Bey committed ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> abuse of power. Kerim Bey, as ~~is~~ <sup>has</sup> ~~later~~ <sup>indicated</sup> hereafter, ~~having~~ <sup>without</sup> ~~not~~ <sup>any</sup> ~~capacity~~ <sup>power</sup> and authorization, ~~has~~ <sup>has</sup> accomplished certain acts which were proper ~~to~~ <sup>only for</sup> officials to ~~handle~~ <sup>handle</sup>. The behavior of Abdul Kerim ~~falls~~ <sup>falls</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>under</sup> ~~accordance~~ <sup>Behavior Controlled</sup> with ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> Article 102 of the Imperial Penal Code. The activity of Refik Bey is in



conformity with the provision of Article 130 of the same Code.

" If a subordinate official without valid reason, is ~~dilatory~~ <sup>deliberate</sup> or makes ~~defect~~ <sup>faults</sup> in the execution <sup>or</sup> carrying out of the <sup>commands</sup> ~~injunctions~~ <sup>issued by</sup> of his superior above him concerning the duty of his office a fine of the amount of his one month's salary is taken; and if he does not carry out the injunctions of his chief through disobedience he is punished by being dismissed from his office; and if these matters of delay or suspension or disobedience occasion any injury to the State or Country the punishment provided with regard to those who are the cause of such injury is also carried out in addition. 1)

1) The text of the Article was modified June 4, 1911, as follows;

" If any of the officials of the State, without acceptable cause, neglects or is dilatory in the performance of the duty of his office or, likewise without there being any kind of acceptable cause, fails to carry out the

the orders lawfully given by his superior, a fine of from three Liras to one hundred Liras is taken according to the rank of his office and if any injury has resulted to the State from such neglect or dilatoriness or from the non-carrying out of the superior's lawful orders the punishment of deprivation of rank and office in perpetuity or temporarily is also awarded together with the punishment of imprisonment of from one week to three years according to the extent thereof; and if any loss to individuals has resulted from this act that also is caused to be made good in addition.

Art 130. "Whoever without having power or authority from the Imperial Ottoman Government appears of himself in the capacity of a civil <sup>official</sup> or military official or carries out matters pertaining to these offices is punished with the punishment of imprisonment for not less than three months."

In accordance with the provisions of these Articles of the Code, it has been decided

by the majority of votes:

to sentence Abdulkerim Bey to one year of imprisonment, starting with the date of his arrest ~~21~~ Sept. 12, 1919, and one year of deprivation of his office.

To sentence Refik Bey to two years of imprisonment, starting with the day of his detention, Sept. 21, 1919, considering as ~~as~~ an aggravating circumstance his statement, that he needed not fish-pool, and if he had kept it, this was only to eat fresh fish, while he forced to transfer into his name ~~to~~ the lease of ~~it~~ concerning the fish-pool signed jointly by Mr Aleo and Mr Omar. He was not satisfied only of fresh fish, furthermore, he received, as a rent of 35 T.P., the amount of 1800 T.P. which was the part of Aleo and Omar, as they were owners of the fish-pool, fishing-nets and other ~~and~~ incomes.

To acquit, unanimously, Jetal and Mahmud "friends", as it was not a regular evidence that they accomplished the alleged

arts. To Release Jelal Efendi if he is not <sup>8</sup>  
detained for another matter. To prosecute  
certain individuals whose guilt appeared  
during the debate,

May 24, 1919

Signed: Nazim,  
Zeki  
Ali Nazim,  
Refik Ferdi,

It has not been established that Refik Bey  
committed a legal delict involving a  
responsibility. According to the decision made  
by majority, ~~defendants~~ plaintiffs were not  
allowed to attend the sessions and that  
personal claims have not been considered  
by the Court. As to Abdulkerim Bey, he has  
only carried out the orders he received  
of his Superiors and did not act in for  
his own account. He <sup>in case of possibility</sup> pursued those who  
had committed robbery, and who entered by  
force into the homes [abandoned by Armenians  
KJ]. It has been established by the testimonies  
of witnesses and the debate held in the  
Court-room, that the real cause of protest

and claims were made, unfortunately, because military elements, officials and simple soldiers were involved in, It is clear and evident that one must search the real perpetrators of pressure exerted & during the deportation of Bulgarians, i.e., in the capital itself, before the eyes of the world. Despite we asked the Hon. Ministry of <sup>National</sup> Defense to deliver to the Court the military officers and soldiers, who entered by force and violence into the house and committed thefts, robbery, such persons have not been delivered to the Court, I think therefore I think that Refik Bey and Abdulkerim Bey must be acquitted,

Signed, Mustafa [Pasha],  
[Judge]

Chief Secretary of  
the Court Martial,  
Ahidin Daven.

Civil and Religious  
Officials of the village,  
Khinzori, Keshdeme &  
Kharajaluer, in the  
district of Erzinjan,  
protest to Turkish 'oth.  
Imp. Govt. who preme-  
ditated, decided and  
carried out the mas-  
sacre of Armenians.



5 281-282

During <sup>the months of</sup> 1915, May, June, July, The massacres of the Armenians were <sup>as</sup> carried out before our eyes, along the banks of <sup>the</sup> Euphrates river from <sup>the town of</sup> Marmakhatoun to the gorge of Kemakh.

These massacres were, <sup>premeditated,</sup> planned, and carried out by The OTT. Imperial Govt, whose representative in the city of Erzinjan, Governor Memduch Bey, Deputy Halet Bey, and the tribe of Balaban, with <sup>in consequence</sup> the collaboration of Chieftain Gulo Agha, <sup>incited</sup> excited the muslims people <sup>to rising up</sup> against the Armenians who were living in the same country in peace, and they had them all massacred, without distinction <sup>as to</sup> of sex <sup>or</sup> and age, with an unprecedented <sup>as</sup> bestial barbarity.

It is beyond any doubt that many individuals of our <sup>clan</sup> (race) [Kurdish &], under the influence of <sup>by</sup> the <sup>representative</sup> official Government and their <sup>own</sup> leaders & Chieftains, have participated in the massacres and pillages of property.

Many others [Kurds &] refused to participate in the atrocities and <sup>such</sup> crimes, but <sup>had been</sup> they were <sup>had not been</sup> at the same time capable to protect ~~themselves~~ their secular neighbours, <sup>without facing no consequence</sup> breaking the severe and efficacious warnings made by the Govt.

We the undersigned, express our <sup>contempt</sup> ~~dis-~~  
<sup>towards</sup> ~~quest~~ against the Ott. Imperial Govt, and  
 against the Governor-General, ~~and~~ <sup>ies</sup> deputy  
 Governors, as well as <sup>all</sup> those who helped the  
 leaders and Chiefs, who had the best  
 sons of Armenian noble kind nation ~~exter-~~  
 annihilated.

We hereby state that the massacres of  
 the Armenians ~~were~~ <sup>are</sup> the work of the official  
 Ott. Imperial Governor.

April 8, 1917, Village of Khinzorig  
 & Erzinjan

- 1) members of The village of Khinzorig, Erzinjan,  
 Seal: Gazel Ali, <sup>Seal</sup> Imam. Seal / Moukhtar,  
 " Shukri,

Members of <sup>the</sup> Village of Keshdem, Erzinjan;

Seal / Baya oglu Mahmud, <sup>Seal</sup> Imam, <sup>Seal</sup> Moukhtar  
 Khinzori

" Mustafa, Mahmud.

- 2) Harajalour village, Erzinjan, Seal  
 Seal / Agha Hasan, Seal / Agha Mahmud, Moukhtar  
 Seal / Imam <sup>Seal</sup> / Agha Hasan. Seal / Myrmen.



## The Turkish Court Martial

### 1. Trial of the perpetrators of massacres:

The First Court Martial, at Constantinople, on ~~S~~ Saturday, October 23, 1920, ~~under the presidency~~ <sup>done</sup> ~~by~~ of Kurd Mustafa Pasha, held a session concerning the Deportations and Massacres of Aleppo and Baybourt.

"ARAVOD", Morning Weekly, No. 31, October 25, 1920, page 2.

### 2. The Protest of Esad Pasha:

Esad Pasha, former president of the Court Martial, ~~presented~~ <sup>made</sup> a protest to ~~the~~ War Office against his arrest and 20 day imprisonment ~~by order~~ <sup>by</sup> of Kurd Mustafa Pasha, president of the Court Martial, ~~as well as he~~ <sup>and also</sup> ~~protested against his examination at~~ <sup>to be</sup> the Court Martial. <sup>by</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>appearance</sup> ~~before~~

"Aravod", id.

3. Hashem Bey, former ~~Minister of the~~ Internal Affairs, is in the military prison, accused as an accomplice <sup>in</sup> of the plundering <sup>the</sup> of Yildiz (Palace K). He presented a request to <sup>the</sup> War Office protesting against the Court Martial, because he <sup>claimed he</sup> had been unjustly condemned. He asked <sup>that</sup> to take measures <sup>he takes so</sup> in order that <sup>other</sup> Kurd Mustafa Pasha, President of the Court Martial and officials <sup>may</sup> not escape.

"Aravod", id

3 4. An amnesty will be proclaimed in favor of <sup>h</sup> the Pashas and Beys sentenced during the trial concerning the sack of <sup>the</sup> Yildiz (~~Palace K~~).

5. ~~The~~ officials as well as the president of the Court Martial <sup>are to</sup> will be changed.

6. Kurd Mustafa Pasha has not escaped ~~yesterday~~ <sup>last evening</sup> ~~day~~ ~~evening~~ as ~~stated~~ reported by Turkish newspapers of ~~yesterday evening~~.

The newspaper "Dersaadet" refuted <sup>the statement adding</sup> saying that ~~imx~~ during an interview held ~~yesterday~~ with the War Minister and ~~that~~ it was necessary to take measures to prevent his <sup>people</sup> evasion, in order to defend the right of many persons. Mustafa Pasha <sup>made a statement</sup> has declared to the editor of "Dersaadet" that he has ~~no~~ information concerning the release of the political offenders and that the Court Martial <sup>was</sup> ~~has~~ ~~not~~ only <sup>concerned</sup> to try the perpetrators of <sup>the</sup> massacres. He added: "For the time being it is enough to give <sup>this by day 7</sup> such explanation. <sup>And it would be my relate any</sup> And it is not fit to tell ~~more~~ in this matter. In <sup>a</sup> few days all will be clear. <sup>clarified</sup>

"Aravod", id, p.3.

7. The <sup>in</sup> personnel of the Court Martial has been changed completely.

<sup>membership in</sup> The Court Martial <sup>concerned</sup> ~~constituted~~ under the ~~presidence~~ of Mustafa Pasha has <sup>been</sup> completely changed.

The <sup>newly</sup> President ~~elect~~ is Ferid Khurshid Pasha,

who had been <sup>held</sup> in the time at the same office.

The members are: Captain Abdul Kerim Bey, Captain Ömer Jemil Bey, Captain Nazif Bey, Major Sabit Bey, Major Mehmed Ali Bey and Major Rafet Bey. The new Court Martial is in <sup>session</sup> office and will examine the dossiers delivered by the ~~former~~ preceeding court martial.

"Aravod", No. 32, Monday, November 1, 1920.

8. Courts Martial:

The Court Martial has not yet began <sup>its</sup> to work.

Those military or civil individuals involved in the deportations and massacres will be transferred from the military prison to the central prison. Those who were arrested with a writ of arrest will be released.

"Aravod", No 33, Monday, November 8, 1920.

9. The Trial of Mustafa Pasha:

The Court Martial has <sup>rendered its</sup> delivered the verdict against Mustafa Pasha and his colleagues.

"Aravod", No 39, Monday, December 20, 1920, p.3.

10. The Military Court of Cassation reversed the sentence delivered by the preceeding Court Martial, ~~which~~ <sup>death</sup> had sentenced to death Midhat Jemal Bey, Responsible Secretary of Union and Progress at Brusa. He had escaped from the prison of <sup>Brusa</sup> Brusa.

The trial will be reassumed by the Second Court Martial.

Aravod, id.

<sup>ebid</sup>

This is  
Redundant  
m. et. p. v. v.  
or  
shefence et  
death



11. Recent hangings in Anatolia:

In accordance with ~~a verdict of~~ <sup>the sentence passed down by</sup> the Tribunal of independence of Ankara, Faik Pashazadé Tewfik Bey and Ahmed Ihsan Bey had <sup>been</sup> hanged. At Ulgun nine individuals <sup>from</sup> had been hanged among the Turks <sup>who</sup> opposing the Nationalists.

"Aravod" No 39, Monday, Dec. 20, 1920, p.3.

12. The Trial of Mustafa Pasha:

The Court of Cassation is examining the dossiers of Mustafa Pasha, former president of the Court Martial.

The two verdicts <sup>Rescued</sup> delivered against Nusret Bey who was hanged, are being <sup>re-</sup> examined.

The verdict has been <sup>annulled</sup> annulated, and the <sup>penitence</sup> verdict of hard labor has been reversed.

As to Mustafa Pasha, his two Armenian defense attorneys <sup>argued for</sup> claimed his release, and then he will be tried because <sup>open</sup> an <sup>Common Crime</sup> (ordinary) guilt is attributed to him.

"Aravod", No 42, Monday, January 10, 1921, p.3.

13. The verdict delivered against the Nationalists (Millici) <sup>being</sup> chiefs are examined by the Military Court of Cassation. Among those condemned <sup>to death</sup> are Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Ali Fuad Pasha, Alfred Rustem Bey, Dr. Adnan Bey, Halide Edib Hanem. Within <sup>a</sup> few days the sentences delivered in absentia against these people will be <sup>re-</sup> reversed.

"Aravod", No 45, Monday, January 31, 1921, p.3.



14. The trial of the perpetrators of <sup>the</sup> massacres

Last week the First Court Martial was busy with the trials of the perpetrators of massacres of Kochhisar, Sivas, <sup>U.</sup> Keghi and Agen. <sup>Testimonies of</sup> Witnesses were heard. <sup>guaranteeing</sup> Nabi, Ali Shefik and Rauf, accused with the deportations of Kochhisar and Sivas were acquitted by the Court Martial.

"Aravod" No 46, Monday, February 7, 1921, p.2.

15. Husein Husni Pasha, former War Minister died.

"Aravod", No 47, Monday, February 14, 1921, p.3.

16. The Court Martial acquitted an individual <sup>known as</sup> called Kocho of Bulaya village of Büyük Chekmeje. He was accused <sup>in</sup> to have excited the Christian population.

"Aravod", No 48, Monday, February 21, 1912, p.3.

17. Neshet Bey arrested:

The journal "Orient" states that Neshet Bey was arrested at Ankara. He was sent by the Sublime Porte <sup>sent him</sup> many <sup>quite frequently</sup> times as a messenger to Anatolia with special mission.

"Aravod", id.

<sup>Purpose</sup> messenger

LETTER OF Dr.SALAHEDDIN, dated 8th January, 1919.

Published by the 'TURC ALEDMAR' Paper.

If one were to admit that the government of the UNION & PROGRESS <sup>Party</sup> (you can add Germany) has never attached importance to conscience, morality, honour and all the other sacred traditions, then the guiding thought which pushed it to submit the Armenians to so much suffering will be easily understood. Since at the time no one was asking that an account be given for the savagery committed, it was thought <sup>that</sup> that it would be possible to stay unpunished.

It is this mentality which instigated to carry out <sup>the</sup> experiments in the vaccination of exanthematic typhus in Erzindjan.... To prove what <sup>we</sup> ~~we are~~ asserting, <sup>to us</sup> we have sufficient evidence. What is curious is that, <sup>after receiving a number of</sup> following several requests ~~that were~~ <sup>thought to</sup> made to me, I gave the idea of printing anything on this subject; while doctors who have no competence whatever in the matter, in order to give <sup>us</sup> prominence <sup>for</sup> to themselves, have published denials to just allegations. This forced me to take my pen <sup>in hand again</sup> back. It must be well known that it is those who wish to show themselves, who address themselves to the crowd and who resort to the spacious means of publicity.

If the competent authorities were to take the matter in hand, the truth would be brought forth from the darkness. Just as in the <sup>cases</sup> deportations, the massacres, the looting, the <sup>plottings</sup> (authors) were wrong, similarly in this matter, the (authors) are guilty.

Our doctors must not be alarmed; the <sup>one who are</sup> guilty are known.

If there is cause to protect the criminals, we can reserve this wish for the moment when a government of the party of the UNION & PROGRESS would come to power.

The truth will be established, not by publishing articles in the papers, but before the courts.

LETTER of Dr. HAYDAR DJEMAL

dated 23rd. December 1918

Addressed to the Ministry of the Interior:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER,

At the moment when the question of ~~the~~ Armenian deportations is about to be examined, I note that there is <sup>a</sup> tendency <sup>to</sup> of incriminating <sup>e</sup> especially the Valis (governors general) and the commanders. The atrocities committed against the Armenians may be the harmful result of a policy without forethought..... <sup>[pursued]</sup> On my behalf, I would have the honour of communicating to Your Excellency the atrocities committed <sup>to</sup> SCIENTIFICALLY. <sup>under the guise of</sup> <sup>e</sup> <sup>[Experimentation]</sup>

I plead with the enquiry commission on atrocities, to <sup>take</sup> what <sup>ever action</sup> is necessary against those <sup>who were</sup> responsible.

In 1915, in the month of December, <sup>up</sup> at Erzindjan, on the order <sup>given by</sup> of the Chief Doctor of the IIIrd. Army Corps, <sup>5</sup> Tewfik Salem, blood taken from the <sup>those suffering with</sup> sick who had EXANTHEMATIC TYPHUS was used, without <sup>benefit of any</sup> having been neutralized <sup>ing agent,</sup> to vaccinate innocent Armenians, condemned to be <sup>have</sup> deported; these experiments <sup>such as these</sup> are generally made on certain animals of the laboratory.

As a result of these injections, many fell sick and died. Before inoculations <sup>m</sup> they were deceived and told that the injections were a vaccination which would prevent exanthematic typhus.

The organized of these experiments, Hamdi Souad, Professor of Pathological anatomy at the Ottoman School of Medicine, in publishing the results of these experiments in the Military Medical Gazette of Constantinople, <sup>he</sup> states that they had been made on <sup>those individuals who</sup> ~~such~~ as were condemned to die, whereas your servant is <sup>as the fact</sup> a witness and can testify, that the victims of the murderous experiments <sup>committed</sup> ~~of the professor~~ had no <sup>other</sup> ~~other~~ wrong than that of being <sup>an</sup> Armenians. These facts can be confirmed by Dr. Refet Bey, Chief Doctor of ~~the~~ <sup>Central</sup> Hospital of Erzindjan, two Armenian doctors who work with him, as well as by Doctor Salaheddin Bey, Chief Doctor, ~~of the~~ Red Crescent, ~~of~~ Erzindjan. Thus, your humble servant, comes <sup>forward</sup> to state, that <sup>together</sup> along with the political crimes, <sup>some</sup> there have been <sup>have also been committed</sup> SCIENTIFIC CRIMES for which I am ready to give <sup>further</sup> all the clarifications.



LETTER OF Dr. SALAHEDDINE

dated 24th. Dec. 1918.

Addressed to the Turkish paper 'Turkdje Stambol':

In the open letter addressed by ~~the~~ surgeon Haydar Djemal to the Ministry of the Interior, I have been cited as an eye - witness <sup>to</sup> ~~of~~ certain facts. Knowing what went on the central hospital at Erzindjan, I consider it a debt of ~~the~~ conscience to clarify this affair... In effect, if one by one all those responsible ~~from~~ <sup>for</sup> crimes ~~which~~ are a shame for humanity and medicine, were to be unmasked, the Turkish medical corps would be rid of a heavy burden.

In 1915, from amongst ~~the~~ <sup>those</sup> Armenians who had ~~hardly~~ <sup>scarcely</sup> found refuge in Erzindjan, a number were ~~chosen~~ <sup>selected</sup>, ~~who~~ <sup>and</sup> were conducted to the central hospital of ~~the~~ <sup>that</sup> city to be submitted to bacteriological experiments, experiments which ~~are~~ generally carried out on guinea-pigs and rabbits. Thus, many Armenians died.... and the matter <sup>has</sup> ~~remained~~ <sup>thus</sup> without explanation.

Why is a method which has no effectiveness whatever <sup>been</sup> applied to Armenians only? .....

I think it is the inactivated 'blood' of the Armenians who had typhus that the above mentioned professor injected <sup>into</sup> the Erzindjan vali Tahsin Bey with ~~as~~ a preventive.



C

Fuad Bey, Deputy of Divanie, introduced his ten-article Takris (motion) to the President of Gen. Assembly, asking ~~that~~ <sup>for</sup> ~~by~~ <sup>both</sup> ~~the~~ cabinets members <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>both</sup> Said Halim Pasha & Talaat Pasha, ~~he tried~~.

The motion, introduced by Fuad Bey, was read, and ~~it was~~ <sup>It was</sup> ~~decision~~ was made to ~~have~~ <sup>transfer</sup> for the motion to the <sup>Proper</sup> ~~Competent~~ <sup>Proper</sup> ~~Commission~~ <sup>A Superior</sup> ~~Executive~~ <sup>A Commission Empowered</sup> ~~to try such cases~~. But it was not transferred. <sup>(in)</sup> Since Halil Bey, ~~as he~~ was a member ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> the both cabinets, ~~made~~ <sup>to be read</sup> arrangements ~~for~~ to read the motion ~~in~~ <sup>at</sup> a session ~~which will be~~ <sup>not</sup> presided ~~over~~ <sup>by</sup> him.

The motion will be read to ~~at~~ today's session.

(Joghvorant, Monday, Oct 21 / Nov. 4<sup>3</sup>, 1918)

## Teced deo (Reformed)

Newly formed <sup>W better said the former</sup> ~~this~~ political party, better to say ~~former~~ Union & Progress ~~made~~ <sup>marked at</sup> the following decisions:

1- ~~The~~ members of the General Assembly of ~~the~~ U & P ~~P.~~ have no connection with this ~~"new Party"~~.

2- Those ~~among the~~ members of ~~the~~ U & P Party who do not accept this project, will no ~~more~~ <sup>longer</sup> be ~~considered~~ <sup>members</sup>, ~~they~~ will be replaced by others.

3- The party will have its new <sup>political</sup> orientation in internal and foreign affairs, consequently those ~~among the~~ members of ~~the~~ U & P who participated in the crimes here ~~below~~ <sup>after</sup> ~~described~~ <sup>imposed</sup>, ~~shall~~ have no connection <sup>with the new Party</sup>.

a) Those who brought the country to ~~its present~~ <sup>actual</sup> situation for their personal and/or arbitrary <sup>gaining</sup> interests, and now ~~are~~ <sup>shall be</sup> tried for the same reasons.

b) Those who distinguished <sup>the makes</sup> ~~by their~~ <sup>acts of</sup> ~~misconduct~~, <sup>abuses and</sup>.

c) Those for whom ~~the~~ U & P was an instrument for personal <sup>gains</sup> ~~interest~~ and <sup>public</sup> ~~participated~~ in societies ~~formed~~ <sup>ad hoc</sup> <sup>Committee</sup>.

Those who ~~would be~~ <sup>desire</sup> members <sup>of</sup> the new party, ~~should not~~ <sup>in any way</sup> ~~be~~ <sup>involved</sup> in ~~the~~ <sup>any or all</sup> above ~~three~~ <sup>stated</sup> conditions,  
(Joghovaurt, Oct 25 / Nov. 7, 1918)

On Oct. 24 / Nov. 6, "Joghovaurt" reported that the newly formed "Tecedud" party's administrative members ~~had~~ <sup>held</sup> a meeting on Oct 23 / Nov 5, made ~~decisions~~ <sup>certain</sup> concerning the organization at Consle & province. <sup>As</sup> Decision was made to suppress all Clubs <sup>formerly</sup> belonging to ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> U & P and ~~to~~ <sup>to</sup> publish a new <sup>newspaper?</sup> ~~organ~~ in Consle,

The Congress of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> U & P, which has been ~~under~~ <sup>in</sup> the new name "Tecedud" <sup>in it during</sup> the 2nd session presided by Jambolat Bey on 24 Oct 21 / Nov. 3, 1918, <sup>over</sup> [changed some articles in the project] <sup>for example</sup> Art. 20 <sup>the</sup> "Death penalty shall be applied ~~for~~ <sup>to</sup> political ~~delicts~~ <sup>misdeemeanors</sup>, only in ~~such~~ <sup>circumstances</sup> when <sup>a similar crime would call for the</sup> [usual] crimes concern death penalty."

This article was ~~formulated~~ <sup>reworded</sup> as follows.  
"Art. 20. There ~~will~~ <sup>shall no longer</sup> be ~~applied~~ <sup>more</sup> death penalty <sup>for</sup> political ~~delicts~~ <sup>misdeemeanors</sup>."  
(Joghovaurt, Oct 23, Nov 5, 1918)

Do you mean felonies?



1

The plan of Hilaf (Entente) Party.

- 1- ~~Try~~ <sup>Bring to trial</sup> all those who, directly or indirectly, provoked war,
- 2- Punish all those who ordered and carried out ~~acts~~ <sup>atrocious acts</sup>.
- 3- Restitution <sup>be granted</sup> to all those who were victims of atrocities, & restore their rights.
- 4- To seize <sup>the</sup> possessions and property of all those who participated in the massacre, ~~do~~ <sup>to</sup> ~~secure~~ <sup>for</sup> their own interests.
- 5- Seize the ~~amounts~~ <sup>sums of money</sup> confiscated in the name of the Govt, ~~as~~ <sup>by</sup> the societies ~~for~~ created in the name of the "Committee", as well as all the amounts collected as military taxes.
- 6- ~~State~~ <sup>declare</sup> null and void ~~the~~ <sup>all</sup> privileges granted as ~~privileges~~ granted to individuals to employ ~~natural~~ <sup>resources such as</sup> forests, ~~and~~ <sup>and so on</sup>.
- 7- Seize the amounts of money distributed arbitrarily during the cabinets of Said Halim Pasha and Talaah Pasha.
- 8- Respect <sup>the</sup> political rights of officials, but fire ~~fire~~ <sup>out</sup> all those officials who will ~~attempt~~ <sup>try</sup> to ~~put~~ <sup>have</sup> obstacles <sup>in the way</sup> for the execution of this plan.
- 9- ~~Don't~~ <sup>do not</sup> permit individuals to abuse their rights, but respect their personal rights.

from whom?  
The Treasury  
or  
various  
officials

(Joghovank, Cosple, 8/21 Dec. 1918)  
from "Sabah"